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MICROSOFT CORPORATION ONE MICROSOFT WAY REDMOND, WA 98052-6399			EXAMINER MCLEAN, NEIL R	
			ART UNIT 2625	PAPER NUMBER
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Please find below and/or attached an Office communication concerning this application or proceeding.

The time period for reply, if any, is set in the attached communication.

Notice of the Office communication was sent electronically on above-indicated "Notification Date" to the following e-mail address(es):

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Office Action Summary	Application No. 10/733,045	Applicant(s) GREEFF ET AL.	
	Examiner Neil R. McLean	Art Unit 2625	

-- The MAILING DATE of this communication appears on the cover sheet with the correspondence address --

Period for Reply

A SHORTENED STATUTORY PERIOD FOR REPLY IS SET TO EXPIRE 3 MONTH(S) OR THIRTY (30) DAYS, WHICHEVER IS LONGER, FROM THE MAILING DATE OF THIS COMMUNICATION.

- Extensions of time may be available under the provisions of 37 CFR 1.136(a). In no event, however, may a reply be timely filed after SIX (6) MONTHS from the mailing date of this communication.
- If NO period for reply is specified above, the maximum statutory period will apply and will expire SIX (6) MONTHS from the mailing date of this communication.
- Failure to reply within the set or extended period for reply will, by statute, cause the application to become ABANDONED (35 U.S.C. § 133). Any reply received by the Office later than three months after the mailing date of this communication, even if timely filed, may reduce any earned patent term adjustment. See 37 CFR 1.704(b).

Status

- 1) ☒ Responsive to communication(s) filed on 20 December 2007.
- 2a) ☒ This action is **FINAL**. 2b) ☐ This action is non-final.
- 3) ☐ Since this application is in condition for allowance except for formal matters, prosecution as to the merits is closed in accordance with the practice under *Ex parte Quayle*, 1935 C.D. 11, 453 O.G. 213.

Disposition of Claims

- 4) ☒ Claim(s) 1-31 is/are pending in the application.
- 4a) Of the above claim(s) _____ is/are withdrawn from consideration.
- 5) ☐ Claim(s) _____ is/are allowed.
- 6) ☒ Claim(s) 1-31 is/are rejected.
- 7) ☐ Claim(s) _____ is/are objected to.
- 8) ☐ Claim(s) _____ are subject to restriction and/or election requirement.

Application Papers

- 9) ☐ The specification is objected to by the Examiner.
- 10) ☐ The drawing(s) filed on _____ is/are: a) ☐ accepted or b) ☐ objected to by the Examiner.
Applicant may not request that any objection to the drawing(s) be held in abeyance. See 37 CFR 1.85(a).
Replacement drawing sheet(s) including the correction is required if the drawing(s) is objected to. See 37 CFR 1.121(d).
- 11) ☐ The oath or declaration is objected to by the Examiner. Note the attached Office Action or form PTO-152.

Priority under 35 U.S.C. § 119

- 12) ☐ Acknowledgment is made of a claim for foreign priority under 35 U.S.C. § 119(a)-(d) or (f).
- a) ☐ All b) ☐ Some * c) ☐ None of:
1. ☐ Certified copies of the priority documents have been received.
 2. ☐ Certified copies of the priority documents have been received in Application No. _____.
 3. ☐ Copies of the certified copies of the priority documents have been received in this National Stage application from the International Bureau (PCT Rule 17.2(a)).

* See the attached detailed Office action for a list of the certified copies not received.

Attachment(s)

- | | |
|--------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|-------------------------------------------------------------------|
| 1) <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Notice of References Cited (PTO-892) | 4) <input type="checkbox"/> Interview Summary (PTO-413) |
| 2) <input type="checkbox"/> Notice of Draftsperson's Patent Drawing Review (PTO-948) | Paper No(s)/Mail Date. _____ |
| 3) <input type="checkbox"/> Information Disclosure Statement(s) (PTO/SB/08) | 5) <input type="checkbox"/> Notice of Informal Patent Application |
| Paper No(s)/Mail Date _____ | 6) <input type="checkbox"/> Other: _____ |

DETAILED ACTION

Response to Amendment

1. Applicant's argument, see Remarks Made in an Amendment, filed 12/20/2007, with respect to the rejection(s) of claim(s) 1-31 under Hines (US 6,392,758) and Maruyama (US 7,227,660) have been fully considered and are persuasive. Therefore, the rejection has been withdrawn. However, upon further consideration, a new ground(s) of rejection is made in view of Aoki (US 2002/0060809).

Regarding Applicant's Argument:

"The printer in Hines does not generate a request for rendering data at the rendering device."

Examiner's Response:

Hines does not disclose expressly wherein the rendering device generates a request for rendering data.

Aoki discloses wherein the rendering device generates a request for rendering data (See Abstract, Lines 16-18).

Aoki & Hines are combinable because they are from the same field of endeavor of image processing; e.g., both references disclose network printers.

At the time of the invention, it would have been obvious to a person of ordinary skill in the art to have the rendering device generate the request for data.

The suggestion/motivation for doing so would have been because when the printer requests processing from the another server device which is connected to a network, it is possible to realize functions which exceed the original ability of the machine. Therefore, it is possible to significantly improve the functionality of the printer without expensive upgrades to the printer itself. Furthermore, because the computer can improve the ability of the printer which outputs printing commands, printing limitations on the computer decrease as described by Aoki in [0021].

Therefore, it would have been obvious to combine Aoki's printer with the ability to request a job with Hines' method for efficiently controlling and maximizing print jobs to obtain the invention as specified.

Claim Rejections - 35 USC § 103

2. The following is a quotation of 35 U.S.C. 103(a) which forms the basis for all obviousness rejections set forth in this Office action:

(a) A patent may not be obtained though the invention is not identically disclosed or described as set forth in section 102 of this title, if the differences between the subject matter sought to be patented and the prior art are such that the subject matter as a whole would have been obvious at the time the invention was made to a person having ordinary skill in the art to which said subject matter pertains. Patentability shall not be negated by the manner in which the invention was made.

3. Claims 1-6, 8-12, 25, and 27-31 are rejected under 35 U.S.C. 103(a) as being unpatentable over Hines (US 6,392,758) in view of Aoki (US 2002/0060809).

Regarding Claim 1:

Hines discloses a method of controlling rendering (Column 6, lines 7-18) by a rendering device comprising:

a) providing at least a half duplex or better bi-directional communications (Column 6, lines 19-22;) path between a client (Column 8, lines 30-32) and the rendering device (110 in Figure 2).

said device including resources for storing data (Column 6, lines 23-31;108 in Figure 2) and rendering an image based on data (Image Data 120 in Figure 2) sent to the device by the client through the bi-directional communications path (Bi-Directional Path shown in Figure 2); and

b) co-ordinating rendering by the rendering device (Bi-Directional Printer 110 in Figure 2) by:

i) sending an initial request for services (Column 8, lines 32-34) relating to a job to said rendering device that indicates characteristics of said job;

ii) acknowledging, at the rendering device the initial request and requesting rendering data to be sent (Column 8, lines 34-36); and

iii) in response to the request for rendering data from the rendering device (Column 8, lines 36-38), sending rendering data (Column 8, lines 45-48) and awaiting additional requests for more data or in the event all data of a job has been sent to the rendering device awaiting an indication that rendering of said job has been completed (Column 2, lines 51-53).

Hines does not disclose expressly wherein the rendering device generates a request for rendering data.

Aoki discloses wherein the rendering device generates a request for rendering data (See Abstract, Lines 16-18).

Aoki & Hines are combinable because they are from the same field of endeavor of image processing; e.g., both references disclose network printers.

At the time of the invention, it would have been obvious to a person of ordinary skill in the art to have the rendering device generate the request for data.

The suggestion/motivation for doing so would have been because when the printer requests processing from the another server device which is connected to a network, it is possible to realize functions which exceed the original ability of the machine. Therefore, it is possible to significantly improve the functionality of the printer without expensive upgrades to the printer itself. Furthermore, because the computer can improve the ability of the printer which outputs printing commands, printing limitations on the computer decrease as described by Aoki in [0021].

Therefore, it would have been obvious to combine Aoki's printer with the ability to request a job with Hines' method for efficiently controlling and maximizing print jobs to obtain the invention as specified in claim 1.

Regarding Claim 2:

Hines further discloses the method of claim 1 wherein the characteristics sent with the initial request includes an amount of data for the job (Column 10, 35-47).

Regarding Claim 3:

Hines further discloses the method of claim 1 wherein the initial request indicates that an amount of data in the job is not known (Column 15, lines 15-29; Note: The write thread operates simultaneously with, but independently from the spooler thread when the spooler continues to generate and send data).

Regarding Claim 4:

Hines further discloses the method of claim 1 and wherein the data sent to the device includes a data unavailable indicator which indicates to the device data for said job is presently not available and further including a timeout during which the device suspends processing of said job until the data becomes available (Column 2, lines 8-10).

Regarding Claim 5:

Hines further discloses the method of claim 1 wherein the client sends data to the rendering device when said data is made available to said client and wherein the rendering device awaits receipt of more data or an end of data indicator (Column 2, lines 50-57).

Regarding Claim 6:

Hines further discloses the method of claim 1 wherein the device discards data already sent to the device to accommodate additional data from the print client (Column 14, lines 56-65).

Regarding Claim 8:

Hines further discloses the method of claim 1 wherein the rendering device is a printer and the data is organized into pages by the client and wherein the requests for data sent by the printer to the client fulfills the needs for printing one or more pages (Column 10, line 57-Column 11, lines 2).

Regarding Claim 9:

Hines further discloses the method of claim 8 wherein the initial request includes an amount of data in the job and wherein in the event the printer determines from the initial request sent by the client that it has enough resources to handle an entire document, the printer requests a transfer data for printing an entire document (Column 10, line 57-Column 11, lines 2).

Regarding Claim 10:

Hines further discloses the method of claim 1 wherein the rendering device is a printer and said printer comprises a memory which stores document resources or a part of a document resource and wherein the printer maintains a hit cache and deletes resources from the cache when that have not been recently used when new resources

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are added to the cache (Column 11, lines 46-52).

Regarding Claim 11:

Hines further discloses the method of claim 10 wherein the printer first checks the cache when it needs to issue a request for a resource (Column 11, lines 46-52).

Regarding Claim 12:

Hines further discloses the method of claim 1 wherein asking for rendering data in response to the initial request is performed either substantially immediately or after a delay due to utilization of resources for rendering of data from other clients (Column 10, lines 58-66).

Regarding Claim 25:

Hines teaches a system for printing documents comprising:

a) a client (106 in Figure 1) for formatting print data (120 in Figure 2) into pages for transmission (Column 7, lines 11-16);

b) a printer (110 in figures 1 and 2) for receipt of the print data from the client and for rendering an image based on the print data (Column 8, lines 47-48);

c) a communication channel (e.g., Column 6, lines 19-23) for providing at least half duplex or better bi-directional communications path (112 in Figure 1) between a client and the printer;

said printer including print resources for storing print data (Column 3, lines 61-67;

Note: It is inherent that the printer in the invention of Hines has some memory/RAM in order for the multithreading process as described by Hines to be able to send e.g., "an arbitrary packet of data which varies in size from several kilobytes to several megabytes." Column 9, lines 44-46) and rendering an image based on data sent to the printer by the client through the bi-directional communications path; and

d) components included in the printer or the client (Figure 2) for co-ordinating image rendering by the printer by:

i) sending an initial request for services (Column 8, lines 32-34) relating to a job to said printer that indicates characteristics of said job;

ii) acknowledging the initial request and requesting print data to be sent (Column 8, lines 34-36); and

iii) in response to the request for print data from the printer (Column 8, lines 36-38), sending print data (Column 8, lines 45-48) and awaiting additional requests for more data or in the event all data of a job has been sent to the printer awaiting an indication that printing of said job has been completed (Column 2, lines 51-53).

Hines does not disclose expressly wherein the rendering device generates a request for rendering data.

Aoki discloses wherein the rendering device generates a request for rendering data (See Abstract, Lines 16-18).

Aoki & Hines are combinable because they are from the same field of endeavor of image processing; e.g., both references disclose network printers.

At the time of the invention, it would have been obvious to a person of ordinary skill in the art to have the rendering device generate the request for data.

The suggestion/motivation for doing so would have been because when the printer requests processing from the another server device which is connected to a network, it is possible to realize functions which exceed the original ability of the machine. Therefore, it is possible to significantly improve the functionality of the printer without expensive upgrades to the printer itself. Furthermore, because the computer can improve the ability of the printer which outputs printing commands, printing limitations on the computer decrease as described by Aoki in [0021].

Therefore, it would have been obvious to combine Aoki's printer with the ability to request a job with Hines' method for efficiently controlling and maximizing print jobs to obtain the invention as specified in claim 25.

Regarding Claim 27:

Hines further discloses the system of claim 25 wherein the printer includes resources for storing print data to avoid repeated requests for print data from the print client (Column 3, lines 61-67; Note: It is inherent that the printer in the invention of Hines has some memory/RAM in order for the multithreading process as described by Hines to be able to send e.g., "an arbitrary packet of data which varies in size from

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several kilobytes to several megabytes.” Column 9, lines 44-46).

Regarding Claim 28:

Hines further discloses the system of claim 25 wherein the printer comprises a memory which caches document resources or a part of a document resource and wherein the printer includes a computation device that maintains a hit cache and deletes resources from the cache when that have not been recently used when new resources are added to the cache (Column 11, lines 46-52).

Regarding Claim 29:

Hines further discloses the system of claim 28 wherein computation device of the printer first checks the cache when it needs to issue a request for a resource (Column 11, lines 46-52).

Regarding Claim 30:

Apparatus for controlling rendering by a rendering device comprising:

a) means for providing at least half duplex or better bi-directional communications path between a client and the rendering device (Column 8, lines 63-65);

said device including resources for storing data (Column 3, lines 61-67; Note: It is inherent that the printer in the invention of Hines has some memory/RAM in order for the multithreading process as described by Hines to be able to send e.g., “an arbitrary

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packet of data which varies in size from several kilobytes to several megabytes.”

Column 9, lines 44-46) and rendering an image based on data sent to the device by the client through the bi-directional communications path; and

b) means for co-ordinating rendering by the rendering device by:

i) receiving an initial request for services (Column 8, lines 32-34) relating to a job to said device that indicates characteristics of said job;

ii) acknowledging at the rendering device, the initial request and requesting rendering data to be sent (Column 8, lines 34-36); and

iii) in response to the request for rendering data from the rendering device,, sending rendering data and awaiting additional requests for more data or in the event all data of a job has been sent to the rendering device awaiting an indication that rendering of said job has been completed (Column 2, lines 51-53).

Please see rejection of method Claim 1 or similar process Claim 13.

Regarding Claim 31:

A computer readable medium having computer executable instructions that when executed control printing by a printer comprising

a) implementing a half duplex or better bi-directional communications connection (The program code or device which performs the function described in Column 6, lines 19-22) between a client and the printer that includes resources for storing data and

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rendering an image based on data sent to the printer by the client through the bi-directional communications path; and

b) co-ordinating printing by the printer (The program code or device which enables the) by:

i) sending an initial request for services relating to a job to said printer that indicates characteristics of a print job (The program code or device which performs the function described in Column 8, lines 32-34);

ii) receiving at the client an acknowledgement of the initial request and requesting rendering data to be sent (Column 8, lines 34-36); and

iii) in response to the request for rendering data (Column 8, lines 36-38), sending rendering data and awaiting additional requests for more data or in the event all data of a print job has been sent to the printer awaiting an indication that rendering of said print job has been completed (Column 2, lines 51-53).

Please see rejection of method Claim 1 or similar process Claim 13.

5. Claim 7 is rejected under 35 U.S.C. 103(a) as being unpatentable over Hines & Aoki as applied to claims 1 and 6 above, and further in view of Maruyama (US 7,227,660).

Regarding Claim 7:

Hines & Aoki discloses all of the limitations as described in Claims 1 and 6 above.

Hines & Aoki do not disclose expressly teaching the retransmission of data that was previously discarded during rendering of the job for subsequent use in rendering. Maruyama discloses teaching the retransmission of data that was previously discarded during rendering of the job for subsequent use in rendering (Column 2, lines 32-41).

Hines, Aoki & Maruyama are combinable because they are from the same field of endeavor of image processing; e.g., all references disclose networked printers.

At the time of the invention, it would have been obvious to a person of ordinary skill in the art to have modified Hines and Aoki to be able to retransmit data in the event that the data was discarded.

The suggestion/motivation for doing so is because it would be advantageous to have the option to retransmit data, in the event of a data loss or the user just decides that they have changed their mind and wish to send something that they had previously discarded.

Therefore, it would have been obvious to combine Hines and Aoki with Maruyama to obtain the invention as specified in claim 7.

6. Claims 13-24 are rejected under 35 U.S.C. 103(a) as being unpatentable over Hines (US 6,392,758) in view of Aoki (US 2002/0060809) and further in view of (Perkins and Harjono), "Resource Discovery Protocol for Mobile Computing", 1996.

Regarding Claim 13:

Hines and Aoki disclose a process for controlling printing of a print job by a printer comprising:

receiving a print job request from a client to the printer (Column 8, lines 32-34), said request comprising:

a type of document or documents that make up the print job (Column 10, lines 53-56);

printer settings to apply to the document or documents (Column 1, lines 42-58);
metadata concerning the document or documents (Column 10, lines 53-56); and
a printer timeout (Column 2, lines 8-10).;

replying to the request with an initial response that indicates if the document print request can be accepted (Column 8, lines 34-36) and if it is accepted, submitting a data request for document data at the source address;

receiving the requested document data at the printer (The program code or device which performs the function described in Column 8, lines 32-34); and

Hines and Aoki do not teach a unique source identifier for the job, a source address where a plurality of document resources can be retrieved and supplying a printer identifier for the print job on the printer for use by the client to subsequently identify the print job on the printer.

However, Perkins and Harjono, in the same field of endeavor of rendering images teaches an RDP database and query and response system which includes the

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registration of network resources, including the url of such resources (pp450, Section 2.6, lines 15-35).

Therefore, it would have been obvious to a person with ordinary skill in the art at the time the invention was made to have modified Hines and Aoki to use an identification method that includes the url of printers and other resources.

The suggestion/motivation for doing so would be to allow negotiations for resources to be faster. And since the protocol transactions in RDP are designed to use less memory, and computational loads at the server, fewer decisions regarding query format and code structure need to be decided upon.

Regarding Claim 14:

Hines further discloses the process of claim 13 wherein the metadata includes a size and type of the document or documents (Column 10, lines 53-56).

Regarding Claim 15:

Hines further discloses the process of claim 13 wherein the data request includes an offset into a collection of resource data (Column 10, lines 53-56).

Regarding Claim 16:

Hines further discloses the process of claim 15 wherein the collection of resource data is a glyph or a range of glyphs (Column 10, lines 53-56).

Regarding Claim 17:

Hines further discloses the process of claim 13 wherein the resource contains a picture or a font and wherein the printer issues a new request to retrieve the data for the font or picture (Column 10, lines 44-47).

Regarding Claim 18:

Hines further discloses the process of claim 13 wherein the printer formats a page at a time and after each page the printer issues a request to retrieve data for the next page (Column 10, line 57-Column 11, lines 2).

Regarding Claim 19:

Hines further discloses the process of claim 13 wherein request for print resources are repeated until an entire job has been printed (Column 10, line 57-Column 11, lines 2).

Regarding Claim 20:

Hines further discloses the process of claim 13 wherein the printer sends the client a message that indicates that the job has been completed (Column 2, lines 11-19).

Regarding Claim 21:

Hines further discloses the process of claim 13 wherein the print job request indicates a streaming mode wherein data is sent from the client to the printer as it becomes available to the client once the printer has accepted the print job (Column 10, line 57-Column 11, lines 2).

Regarding Claim 22:

Hines further discloses the process of claim 13 wherein the initial request indicates that an amount of data in the job is not known (Column 11, lines 46-52; See Figure 6).

Regarding Claim 23:

Hines further discloses the process of claim 13 and wherein the data sent to the printer includes a data unavailable indicator which indicates to the printer data for said job is presently not available and further including a timeout during which the device suspends processing of said job until the data becomes available (Column 14, lines 8-10).

Regarding Claim 24:

Hines further discloses the method of claim 13 wherein the client sends data to the printer when said data is made available to said client and wherein the printer awaits receipt of more data or an end of data indicator (Column 2, lines 50-57).

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8. Claim 26 is rejected under 35 U.S.C. 103(a) as being unpatentable over Hines (US 6,392,758) and Aoki (US 2002/0060809) in further view of well known prior art.

Regarding Claim 26:

Hines and Aoki disclose the system of claim 25 wherein the printer comprises a page memory for storing a page of data (Column 10, line 57-Column 11, lines 2).

However Hines and Aoki do not expressly disclose using a print head.

However it is well known in the art that some printers, particularly inkjet printers use cartridges with the print head attached.

(Official Notice)

At the time of the invention it would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art to use a print head in a printing device.

The suggestion/motivation for doing so would be because an inkjet printer is a very common type of computer printer due to their low cost, high quality of output, capability of printing in color and ease of use.

Therefore, it would have been obvious to combine a print head with the printing system of Hines and Aoki to obtain the invention of Claim 26.

Conclusion

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9. The prior art made of record and not relied upon is considered pertinent to applicant's disclosure. Ross et al. (US 5,644,683) teaches an improved print mode and system for alleviating wait-banding.

10. Applicant's amendment necessitated the new ground(s) of rejection presented in this Office action. Accordingly, **THIS ACTION IS MADE FINAL**. See MPEP § 706.07(a). Applicant is reminded of the extension of time policy as set forth in 37 CFR 1.136(a).

A shortened statutory period for reply to this final action is set to expire THREE MONTHS from the mailing date of this action. In the event a first reply is filed within TWO MONTHS of the mailing date of this final action and the advisory action is not mailed until after the end of the THREE-MONTH shortened statutory period, then the shortened statutory period will expire on the date the advisory action is mailed, and any extension fee pursuant to 37 CFR 1.136(a) will be calculated from the mailing date of the advisory action. In no event, however, will the statutory period for reply expire later than SIX MONTHS from the date of this final action.

Any inquiry concerning this communication or earlier communications from the examiner should be directed to Neil R. McLean whose telephone number is (571)270-1679. The examiner can normally be reached on Monday through Friday 7:30AM-5:00PM EST.

If attempts to reach the examiner by telephone are unsuccessful, the examiner's supervisor, David K. Moore can be reached on 571.272.7437. The fax phone number for the organization where this application or proceeding is assigned is 571-273-8300.

Information regarding the status of an application may be obtained from the Patent Application Information Retrieval (PAIR) system. Status information for published applications may be obtained from either Private PAIR or Public PAIR. Status information for unpublished applications is available through Private PAIR only. For more information about the PAIR system, see <http://pair-direct.uspto.gov>. Should you have questions on access to the Private PAIR system, contact the Electronic Business Center (EBC) at 866-217-9197 (toll-free). If you would like assistance from a USPTO Customer Service Representative or access to the automated information system, call 800-786-9199 (IN USA OR CANADA) or 571-272-1000.

/Neil R. McLean/
Examiner, Art Unit 2625
03/19/2008

/Gabriel I Garcia/
Acting SPE of Art Unit 2625